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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Meeting Prohibited

EUGENIE AND THE CZAR.

Walter Scott's Centennial.

A Riot in Ireland.

TRANSFER OF ASSEMBLY.

Generosity of England.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, August 5.—A letter of the Empress Eugenie to the Czar of Russia has just been published in Paris. The journals allude to the friendly power which had expressed a desire to intervene in favor of France. After the surrender at Sedan that great power was Russia. Emperor Alexander sent a dispatch to the Empress with a request immediately after the surrender of Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. Alexander in the same dispatch informed the Empress that he had earnestly recommended to the King of Prussia to open negotiations for peace, and not to insist on the cession of French territory, as the dismemberation of France would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The prospect of Russia's intervention was, however, spoiled by the outbreak of the revolution on September 14th and the flight of the Empress, which took place a few hours after the dispatch had been received from the Emperor Alexander. On hearing the news that a Republic had been proclaimed, the Emperor Alexander withdrew his proffered intervention, and notified the King of Prussia that Russia would remain neutral. Jules Favre and all the former members of the Government of September 4th knew of the existence of this dispatch. It is said to have been found after the flight of the Empress among the secret papers of the Empire. But was withheld from publication by the Government of National Defense. These revelations are apparently to be made public with the consent of the Empress Eugenie. The Republican chief, Jules Favre, and his former colleagues, will probably deny the proposed intervention of the Czar; but the truth is, the facts related can be completely established.

MEETING PROHIBITED.

LONDON, August 6.—The authorities of London have forbidden the holding of a public meeting called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offenders.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Prince Humbert of Italy is about to visit England.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

LONDON, August 5.—The Duke of Argyle will preside at the Glasgow centennial celebration of the birth of Sir Walter Scott.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Tom Hughles, Member of Parliament for Frome, has been prostrated by sudden illness.

SHIP BURNED.

The American ship Southampton, ready to sail for New York with a cargo of coal, was burned at Liverpool this morning.

VESSEL SAVED.

The British iron-clad frigate Warrior, which was ashore near Leghorn, has been got off and towed to Spizzia for repairs.

POSTPONED.

The House of Commons, at to-day's session, voted to postpone until the next session of Parliament all questions of reform in the statute laws of the United Kingdom.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Harmonia, from New York, touched at Plymouth.

DECLARATION OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 5.—Napoleon recently declared that France will not allow her free trade principles to be torn to pieces.

GONE TO PARIS.

The Count and Countess of Paris have gone to Paris.

MASONIC.

A dispatch from Dublin says that the Prince of Wales has been installed as the Grand Patron of Free Masons of Ireland.

SHIP LOST.

The ship White Jacket, from Bombay to Hull, has been totaly lost on the Rodrigues Island in the Indian ocean.

LADY FRANKLIN.

LONDON, August 5.—Lady Franklin has paid several visits to the American artist, Bradfield, and given a banquet in his honor.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

Minister Schenck will be the guest of Commodore Ashbury on Thursday next, and will subsequently cruise in his yacht Levonia. Schenck will thereafter tour Switzerland.

YACHTING.

The schooner yacht Olive, belonging to Sutton, beat the Levonia easily in the race yesterday for the Prince of Wales challenge cup.

ALGERIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 6—The Paris journals say the condition of affairs in Algeria is still critical. Some of the commanders there refuse to obey orders, and the General commanding threatens to resign.

FRANCE.

TRANSFER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—The Committee of the Assembly reported unfavorably upon the proposition for the transfer of the Chamber to Paris.

ROSSEL TO BE TRIED.

General Rossel is to be tried by a special court.

THIERS' POWERS.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—It is said that the question of the prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief Executive will be allowed to go by default.

SIEGE TO BE RAISED.

The siege of Paris will be raised on the 15th inst.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Government will soon introduce bills in the Assembly against the International Society.

INCOME TAX.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—In the Assembly a bill to impose a tax on the incomes of resident foreigners came up and gave rise to an animated debate. No action was taken.

INDEMNITY.

The Assembly also considered a bill to indemnity citizens for loss of property during the German invasion of Thiers spoke several times, and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly affected, and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve, but not indemnify, those who had suffered during the war. Without disposing of the bill, the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

ENGLAND'S GENEROSITY.

PARIS, August 6.—General Vinoy, in a communication to the *Official Journal*, expresses with warmth his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names battlefields in which the valor and humanity of the English was equally conspicious.

SUICIDE.

Costar, late Prefect of Marsailles, has committed suicide.

MEXICO.

THE ELECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, VIA HAVANA, August 5.—The permanent deputation of Congress finished counting the electoral votes for President on the 27th. The following is the result: Diaz 1,982; Juarez 1,963, Lerdo 1,366. There being no choice, according to the Constitution, the election goes to Congress, where, if a coalition of the opponents of Juarez is effected, a majority will be against him, and an attempt will be made to unite the opponents on Diaz. The permanent deputation is known to be hostile to Juarez. The enemies of Juarez report that he proposes to bribe doubtful Congressmen and imprison others before they can reach the Capital. On the other hand the *Diaro*, the official organ of the government, declares that Juarez has a majority over all other competitors. In this conflict of authority and district contradiction it is impossible to decide who is actually elected. The States of Puebla, Oaxca and San Luis Potosi threaten to revolt, and the prospects of the country are gloomy. A revolution has begun at Tabasco.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The *Voz de Mexico* has a bitter article against Protestants. It points to the appearance of certain crimes as concerned with the introduction of the evils produced by religious divisions. The *San Joanil* calls for the restriction of sufferance. A number of rude images of a human body, carved in stone, and strange heads of clay and stone, cut in the shape of cannon balls, have been dug up near Cordova.

IRELAND.

FEARFUL RIOT.

DUBLIN, August 6—Evening.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phœnixville. Mr. Smith, Member of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and Mr. J. W. Sullivan Byron, of the *Irishman*, entered the park with a large crowd of police. Superintendent Hann, standing on the Wellington Monument, ordered Smith and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged upon the mob and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police, having been reinforced, succeeding in dispersing the rioters. Smyth Sullivan and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over one hundred injured have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

CANADA.

FILLIBUSTERS.

MONTREAL, August 5.—The excitement in regard to Cuban enlistments continues. Two Quebec fillibusters named Geneveux and Martineau have peached on their comrade fillibusters of Montreal, and on the application at the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge Daucet forthwith issued warrants at Quebec for the apprehension of Major Wm. Robinson and Jas. L. Starnes, both members of the Prince of Wales Rifles here. The cases were before the court, when Starnes was held for further evidence, and Major Robinson admitted to bail for his appearance and examination.

The investigation of Charles against the alleged Cuban fillibusters is proceeding to-day before the police magistrate with closed doors. It appears that the testimony against Major Robinson is not of a serious character, and is quite insufficient for his detention in custody. The whole affair is regarded as a farce.

SPAIN.

THE PRIM MURDER.

MADRID, August 6.—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim have been summoned to trial. Among them is an aid-de-camp of the Duke of Montpensier. The Duke himself has been summoned as a witness.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Important Proposition

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Colonel Von Schmidt is negotiating, on behalf of the Lake Taha Water Company, with the Central Pacific Railroad, for the construction of a tunnel through the Sierra Nevada, sufficient in size to admit of the passage of trains as well as a canal. This woule save the road seven miles in distance, one thousand feet ascent and descent, and do away with the snow sheds almost entirely. The negotiation is likely to succeed.

PREMATURE REPORT

The San Francisco report of the formal transfer of the California Pacific to the Central, was premature. The management will not change until about the first of September, legal obstacles having all been removed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGIST.

The Female Suffragists of San Francisco and Stockton are arranging for bringing suits against the county clerks for refusing to register them as voters under the Constitution of the United States.

RAILROAD TRANSFER.

The transfer of the California Pacific Railroad and property to the Central Pacific is completed, and the relaying of the Valley and Sacramento track with heavy rails has commenced.

EXTENSIVE LAND SALE.

A land grant of 800,000 acres to the Wallimatte Valley Cascade Mountain Wagon Road has been sold to a party of San Francisco capitalists.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

There was a tremendous hail storm in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Oregon, on Saturday, doing much damage to the growing crops and fruits.

SALE OF LOTS.

The sale of the lots on the Gerba Buena plaza, by the new City Hall Commissioners, will positively take place on the 14th instant.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Bigler is in a dying condition with the dropsy, at Sacramento. He was tapped yesterday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Several highway robberies are reported in Eureka, Nevada.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The Italian demonstration in honor of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy, which was looked forward to with some apprehensions, passed to-day in perfect order and quiet procession. It was one of the most tasteful and brilliant ever seen here. No inscriptions calculated to wound the religious feelings of Catholics were visible. Italian and American flags were carried side by side. Each division of the German and Swiss rifle companies also carried two national flags. The Temple of Liberty, with young ladies dressed in the national colors representing United States, a full rigged *felucia* and a car representing Rome, surmounted by a wolf sucking *promulus remus*, were among the finest features of the procession. The police had made extra preparations, but up to this time there were not the slightest necessity for their interference.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Banker Arrested.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 5.—John T. Pickerel, a New York banker, was brought before Judge Rodman of the Supreme Court by a writ of *habeas corpus* on Thursday in this city, and after hearing in the case, the prosecution agreed to enter a *nolle pros.*, and submit all the questions of the account to arbitration, provided Pickerel would agree not to sue them for damages. The proposition was accepted by Pickerel, and all the parties returned to Wilmington.

THE ELECTIONS.

WILMINGTON, August 5.—The indications seem more favorable to-day for the defeat of the Convention by a very small majority. The Republicans claim the State by 5,000 to 15,000 majority, while the Conservatives still think the issue doubtful, with the chances in their favor. Returns have been received from only about one-third of the counties, and they are not official.

MEMPHIS.

Prisoners Discharged.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—The so called Ku Klux trial before the United States Commissioner, in which four men were arraigned for the murder of a man named Garrett, who was taken from the jail at Saulsbury, Tennessee, last June, terminated last evening in the discharge of the prisoners, the Commissioner being satisfied that the prosecution on the part of the principal witnesses was malicious and their evidence untrue. Two of the witnesses were arrested for perjury and committed to jail.

THE WHARTON CASE.

From a long collection of rumors and facts in the Baltimore *American*, we clip the following:

A FICTITIOUS HOUSE.

Whatever may be the result of the charge of poisoning, there is one *statute* offence of which, rumor says, Mrs. Wharton has been repeatedly guilty, namely, "misrepresentation of existing facts," in her efforts to borrow money. The devices and subterfuges to which she resorted are by no means consistent with that simplicity and amiability and loftiness of character which her friends claim for her. To a gentleman, well known in financial circles, she applied, about ten months ago, for the loan of five thousand dollars. Although a personal friend, he did not care to make such an investment, and at first declined. She then told him such a plausible story, to the effect that she was about to purchase a fine house on Walnut street, in Philadelphia; that she had twenty-two thousand, and only needed five thousand to make up the balance of the whole sum asked for the property; the house was being sold by a trustee, who was a friend of her's and she did not want to miss the opportunity of buying it. The reluctant capitalist then suggested that if she had twenty-two thousand dollars ready to pay down, there would be no difficulty in getting an accommodation for the balance or if that could not be done there would be no difficulty in raising five thousand dollars in Philadelphia on a house worth twenty-seven thousand. The borrower still persisted, and at last got the money, giving her note for the amount, payable in four months.

For some time the credulous capitalist supposed that the house had been purchased, and he had no apprehensions about the safety of his money. The note became due, but there were such positive promises of payment at the end of the next ensuing four months that Mrs. Wharton was permitted to renew it, upon stating two separate and distinct sources from which the money was to be derived (neither of which had any existence). In the meantime the lender began to make some inquiry about the Philadelphia house, and to his utter astonishment he learned that the whole story was a pure fiction. He was informed there was no house for sale in the locality mentioned; no trustee appointed to sell, and, of course, no purchase by Mrs. Wharton.

MRS. WHARTON PRESCRIBES FOR A VISITOR.

Mention has already been made in the *American* of a case in which Mrs. Wharton undertook to prescribe for one of her creditors, who was suddenly taken ill at her house. In the west end of the city there lives an unmarried lady, in the enjoyment of competence, which sometimes permits her to lend money to her friends. At one time the Whartons lived in a house which belonged to this lady's brother, and from this circumstance an intimacy sprung up between the families, which culminated in a loan of two thousand dollars to Mrs. Wharton after she became a widow. The relations of the parties were most friendly, and the lady had no apprehensions about the safety of her money. The notes were for different sums, amounting to two thousand dollars in the aggregate. Upon Mrs. Wharton's suggestion that it would be more convenient to have the whole amount put into one note, the lady innocently delivered up the notes which she held, and took Mrs. Wharton's promise to prepare her a note for two thousand dollars, which, on some pretext, she pretended it was not just then convenient for her to do. The lady called repeatedly at Mrs. Wharton's for the note, but she was always put off with some plausible excuse. One day she called and was taken suddenly ill. Mrs. Wharton gave her three pills, and in a short time she was in convulsions. A young physician, now practising in a neighboring State, was first summoned, and after him a distinguished professor of medical science, who still resides in the city.

"TAKE THIS WOMAN HOME."

When the last named gentleman came to the patient's bedside, he peremptorily said, "Take this woman home; there has been quite enough of trouble, sickness and death in this house. Although exceedingly ill, the lady was taken home in a carriage. The next morning, it is alleged, Mrs Wharton despatched a messenger to inquire for her health, and further showed her solicitude by sending the lady a bottle of brandy. The patient tasted a mouthful of the brandy, and presently went into convulsions. She has partially recovered her health, but is still suffers from what was supposed to be the effects of the medicines administered at Mrs. Wharton's house. *The bottle of brandy was preserved, and is now being analyzed.* If poison is discovered in it this case would seem to be the strongest and most conclusive of all that have yet been developed. But at the late day it is highly probable that there can be no satisfactory test. The two thousand dollars, principal and interest, was paid on the day she was sent to jail. Mrs. Wharton owed a sister-in-law of the lady referred to $1,000, $235 of which has been paid.

SEARCHING POISON.

It is understood that the analysis of the contents of the jars brought from Norristown (stomach of Mrs. Wharton's son) began yesterday. Mrs. Wharton's friends have telegraphed to Prof. Charles Mayer, of Washington, asking him to assist in the examination. Prof. Miles, of Baltimore will be required, his objection to having Prof Mayer's assistance, but can enter into no arrangement to that effect without the State's Attorney's consent. Mr. Knott will return from Cape May on Saturday, when it is probable that the matter will be finally decided. Prof. Miles, of Baltimore will it is understood, assist Prof. Aiken in the examination.

A Determined Indian Fighter.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a graphic description of an Indian fighter. He says:

"At Fort D. J. Russell, near Cheyenne—which is no fort at all, but merely a beautiful village of barracks, officers' quarters, cottages, and a long green lawn, where a band of music plays every evening—I heard an account of an officer celebrated for Indian prowess. The subject was the war in Arizona and Crook's substitution for Stoneman. 'Oh, Indian hunting is Crook's speciality,' says one. 'The fact is Crook is nothing but an Indian anyway. I mean that his mind, physiognomy and education are all Indian. Look at his face—his high cheek bones, the contour of the skull, and his manners—stolid, separate, adverse to talk. He is a perfect Indian in endurance.

"He can take his gun and cross the desert, subsisting on the way, where you and I would starve. Perfectly self-reliant for any venture, delighted with lonely travel and personal hazard, carrying nothing but his arms, he will walk after a trail all day, and when night comes, no matter how cold, he wraps himself in an Indian blanket, humped up, Indian fashion, and pitches himself into a heap of sage bush, there to be perfectly easy. In the morning he will follow an antelope for three days. He requires nothing to drink or smoke, and very little to eat. Abstemious, singular, utterly ignorant of fear, and yet stealthy as a cat, he rejoices in exile, is shy of women and strangers, and when he was a cadet he had all the same traits. The other day he departed for Arizona with one soldier, his rifle, and two clean shirts—the latter he took only to be presentable on the steamer. His style is to hunt continuous hiding places by day for his command, and move them upon the Indians by night; and he can outwit the keenest Indians in the country. When he was in command in Oregon, his wife, who had taken the responsibility of following him, although herself gently reared, shared his quarters out in the wilderness. Crook did not have ten dollars worth of furniture in his quarters. Sometimes he would remark: 'Well, I'm going off.' And he would be gone a week, perhaps, scouting, and return just when he liked, his wife saying nothing. If Crook don't get killed, he'll clean out the Apaches, provided the politicians let him alone. He ought to be kept in command there in Arizona till the Apache question is ended."

NOT many miles from Boston a certain farmer owned a contrary horse. While driving home with a load of hay some time since the horse concluded not to move any further, whereupon the farmer pulled up a small quantity of hay, placed it under the horse and set fire to it. The fire had the desired effect, for it obliged the horse to move. He started forward just enough to clear the flames, and the entire load, with the wagon, was destroyed, the farmer having as much as he could do to clear the horse from the wagon in season to save his life.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Important Question

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Ku Klux Committee.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Weather Report

PATENT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1871.

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

A record of the steamboat boiler explosions, kept in the office of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, in the Treasury Department, shows that there were more lives lost by the Westfield disaster than by all the steamboat explosions which have occurred in either of the two past years. In 1869 there were fifty-seven lives lost by explosion on steamers of all characters, including river, lake and ocean craft, and in 1870 the number was but fifty-four, of which thirty-three were passengers and twenty one crew.

KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

The Ku Klux Investigating Committee to-day concluded the examination of the witnesses in attendance, and took a recess until the 2d of September. Among the last witnesses was Lieut. Geo. H. Peckett, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who has for some time been in command of a detachment of troops in Pentotac and Monroe counties, Mississippi. He testified that a Ku Klux organization existed in the five northeastern counties of Mississipni, on the border of Alabama, which he believed it was confined in the former State. The purpose of the Ku Klux was to intimidate the colored voters and drive out Northern men from their section Within the knowledge of the witness, they had murdered nine negroes in Monroe county in four months. He had been stationed there. He believed the presence of troops had a good effect in that vicinity.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

A question has arisen whether foreign goods can be landed in the United States, on the northern frontier, at places where there is no custom house officer to make an inspection. It is thought that this would be contrary to law and render the goods liable to seizure. The Secretary of the Treasury will decide the question to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Mathew McDougal United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland; Jno. G. Stevens and Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Thomas H. Caldwell, of Tennessee, as Commissioners of those States to the Centennial National Anniversary at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen slightly since Saturday afternoon at the Rocky Mountain stations, at the Lakes, but is now again falling, from Nebraska and Illinois. The area of low barometer which was then off the coast of New England has probably moved northwestward. The temperature remains generally without material change. Southwesterly winds continue on the Eastern coast, except New England, where northwest and westerly winds have been more common. Rains have fallen in the Mississippi Valley. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather now prevails from Minnesota to Central Missouri eastward to the Atlantic. Threatening and rainy weather is reported from Louisiana to Florida and North Carolina.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably fall from Michigan to Nebraska and northward, and continue highest over Pennsylvania and Virginia. Local rains are probable for Monday from Louisiana to Florida on the Gulf coast, and the condition remains favorable for local storms in the afternoon from Missouri to Michigan. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for the North and Eastern States.

CLAIM FILED.

The first claim against the United States filed with the British agent in this city under the treaty of Washington, is that of James Crutchell, a resident of this city, involving a large sum of money. Rolls a British subject and our Government at the commencement of the late war with the Confederate States factory, near the railroad depot, for military purposes, by which the machinery was rendered useless and a profitable business destroyed, besides other injuries to his property.

PATENT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided that no party is entitled as a right to cover in a single patent more than one article of manufacture, unless the several improvements presented are necessarily relative to or connected with each other; in other words, as many applications must be filed as there are distinct features of the invention.

PERSONAL.

Judge Henry D. Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, leaves Washington to-night for Wisconsin, to be absent several weeks.

ST. LOUIS.

The Strike.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—The suspension of work continues at the Vulcan Iron Works, the men refusing to resume labor so long as Superintendent Reese is retained in charge, and the company will stand by Mr. Reese, and a new set of hands will arrive here early next week from Pennsylvania. It appears the trouble grew out of an old strike which occurred in Pittsburgh some time ago, in which Mr. Reese was prominently engaged on the men engaged in that strike were among the hands of this mill. They were told by Reese that they could hold their places so long as they conformed to the rules; failing in this, they were discharged and other hands employed.

POLITICS AMONG THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The *Republican* has a special from Prairie City, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, saying that considerable excitement is manifested there among the Indians over the contest for Chief Judges, etc. Colonel W. P. Ross, nephew of John Ross, and Colonel Downing, are the opposing candidates. Both were officers in the Federal army, and were opposing candidates two years ago when the Southern element of the nation throughout its representative men made a proposition to Congress for a division of the appointive offices in return for their support. This Colonel Ross refused, but it was accepted by Downing, who received the entire support of that part of the Nation who had sided with the South, and was elected. The same race is being run over again. The election takes place on Monday, 7th, when it is expected Downing, who is full of blood, will be elected.

IOWA.

Attempted Outrage and Murder.

BURLINGTON, August 4.—About three o'clock this morning a negro entered the residence of a German named Salzer, living in the southern part of the city, it is supposed for the purpose of stealing, but seeing a young girl lying on the bed, he determined to execute a darker purpose. His efforts to gratify his passions aroused the girl, and she screamed for her father, who was sleeping down stairs. The old gentleman proceeded up stairs at once, followed by his wife and a young one, followed by his wife and a young one, followed by his wife and a young one

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
SHERIFF, DEPUT. ATTORNEYS, R. FLACK.
COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96½@97c.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¼@112¾.

THE STATE ELECTION takes place in Kentucky to-day. Look out for some ground and lofty tumbling in the Democratic majority, which is usually about 70,000. If they carry the state by 30,000 they will do well. The complete colored vote will be cast at this election for the first time. Next year Kentucky will probably give a majority for the Republican candidate for President.

ONE DAY last week John Deltour and Thomas Owens, two respectable gentlemen, were standing on the front platform of a crowded Second avenue street car in New York, when a number of the supporters of the Tammany Ring, otherwise roughs, otherwise lords of New York, began to amuse themselves by spitting in the face of Patrick Flood, the driver. Then they threw him off the car, and after abusing, to their heart's content, such of the passengers as they chose to honor in that way, they flung Deltour and Owens off the car into the street. The result of this was, Deltour died, Owens had one leg amputated, and the *driver* was arrested, the roughs departing unmolested. We suppose that Deltour would have been arrested too, if he had not died. And the *World* heads its account of this tragedy with the words *"Result of allowing passengers to ride on the front platform."*

LIVONIA is her name—Livonia Ashbury we presume—she was said to be a model of grace and elegance and to be in every respect perfect. She was built especially for Mr. Ashbury, who returned from his mortifying defeats in American waters, feeling very sore and revengeful, so that, in the heat of the moment, he ordered that the Livonia should be built, upon such a model, and in such a way as to render it altogether certain that she would with ease, show her light and graceful heels to the mob of out-run Yankee yachts, left far behind her. Like Aphrodite, Livonia emerged from the sea and floated like foam upon the waves. For weeks her praises have been rung in our ears by means of the Atlantic Ocean telegraph cables, and words of pity for their poor Yankee cousins were wafted by the jubilant but high-minded Britains across the briny deep. But on Saturday morning there were three lines of widely different import. The British sea-lion may now hide his diminished head in the first shady place he can find, and doubtless the American eagle will offer him a wing as shelter. The Livonia has been beaten in her first race by the Vanguard which had already been beaten by Yankee yachts. *Alas*, poor Ashbury!

WE delight to "brook the opposition" of our Democratic neighbor, the *Post*. It is so harmless, and so amusing. Its innocent verdancy is only equaled by its confiding love for the old dead and buried Democracy of fifty years ago. It appears to be utterly unaware that the genuine principles of that party took their departure a long time ago, and innocent people like our friends of the *Post* are still shouting for that which is not. We are told that some of their people up in Green county, and other places where the only paper that ever reaches them is our good cotemporary, are still voting and shouting for "General Jackson," and we suppose they will continue to do so, until they die, unless some wide awake Republican, or Republican newspaper shall be able to beat the facts into them, that the old General took his final departure from earth, and the Democratic party, some time ago, and with him departed also, all of the old time principles. The chief end of the Democracy just now appears to be, to applaud the doings of its bright exemplars, the Tammany Ring, and quarrel and scold with any one who refuses to remain shut up in the heated atmosphere of a great city, and seeks the pure air, and refreshing breezes wafted by old ocean. "How have the mighty fallen?" or rather, how have the followers of the mighty fallen? By the way we will thank our cotemporary if he will "read his revises" when quoting from us, as we do not wish him to charge us with blunders which are not ours, but his own. We have not yet been "indoctrinated with the theory" of careless proof reading when quoting our neighbor; we give his words just as they were written.

MACHIAVELLI, is dead, Talleyrand and Metternich are no more, Palmerston has paid the the debt of nature, but European politics still have a watchful guardian in the Philadelphia *Age*. And that paper nobly performs its work, in spite of the dangers with which its fearless course surrounds it. The German Emperor is understood to be on the verge of epileptic apoplexy eight or ten times a day when ever he reads the *Age* and discovers how his most secret plans are laid bare. Bismarck is supposed to stride up and down his ancestral halls, tearing what little hair he has, and asking if no one will muzzle that paper which is betraying all his diplomatic moves before he has made them. But the Czar is worse than any of them, he rolls in the snow and crushes icicles between his teeth, and wants to know what *is* the good of being Czar of all the Russias, and absolute monarch of Siberia and the knout, if he can not have the life blood of the *Age*? You see he will do what appears to be the most inoffensive, unpolitical thing in the world, but the *Age* has its eagle-eye upon him, and lo? it turns out to be like the wolf in the fable which had a lamb's skin over it until the ass pulled it off. Now, just the other day, the Crown Prince of Saxony was made a German field marshal for services rendered in the war with France, and as he was, already, by courtesy a general in the Russian armies, besides being a cousin of the Czar, that potentate wrote him a flattering letter, in which he said:

"The Emperor William having raised you to the rank of Field-Marshal, I beg you to consider yourself as possessing the same rank in my army, which has had the honor of counting you as one of its own for the last nineteen years, and is proud of that fact, especially since the last war, in which, at the head of the army placed under your orders, you covered yourself with glory."

But the *Age* is not to be taken in by any such "soft sawder" as that, and, in all seriousness, it at once says:

"The plot thickens, and daily facts prove that Prussia and Russia are preparing to fight for the supremacy of Europe."

But if the Czar dies of the effects of impotent rage, the *Age* must not refuse to bear the responsibility.

A GENERAL AMNESTY for political offenses has been ordered by the Spanish Cortes, and is published in the Official *Journal*. This would appear to indicate that order has at last been restored in this hitherto disorganized country, and peace and law have succeeded successful revolution. It is about three years since the government under the leadership of Prim and Serrano, tired at last with the imbecility and debauchery of the royal household, declared against Queen Isabella, which caused her majesty to flee the country, since which time she has made no attempt to return, and claim her throne. Her few followers were powerless, and almost the entire people settled down content with the change. Matters remained for two years in the hands of the Cortes, and no disorder of any significance was manifested, until selections were hinted at as the Queen's probable successor. As the names of the different candidates were announced by the members of the Cortes, each one would develop both friends and enemies, and disorder would rule supreme until the name would be withdrawn. Great difficulty occurred in finding an acceptable King. The presentation of the name of the young Prince of Hohenzollern, was the ostensible origin of the war between France and Prussia, in which tens of thousands lost their lives. Minister Prim, some time since, was assassinated, possibly for his adherence to the candidature of some objectionable as pirant. But at last a satisfactory Prince was found, Aaosta, the son of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, and he was crowned King less than a year ago. Out of so much disorder and trouble Spain has at last issued forth, and promises to go forward with much greater thrift than she has exhibited for long years. The Republican party is not without its representatives and its influence. It is headed by Castellar, who throughout the past three years has stood boldly up for a Republic, but his party has been, so far, outnumbered. It is through the efforts of this party that the general amnesty has been proclaimed, and Spain has now a brighter prospect before her than she has had for a half century.

LIBRARY HALL.

A few days ago it was announced that the "Parepa Rosa Opera Troupe," had declined to engage the above popular hall, for their concerts to be given at Pittsburgh during the coming winter. We inquired the reason, satisfied that the majority of opera goers would prefer to hear them in that place, and learned that whilst they were greatly pleased with the acoustic properties of that hall, and announced it as their opinion that it was not excelled in this regard, if equalled by any hall in the country, yet the place was so deficient in scenery and stage property, that it would be utterly impossible for them to produce the operas in good style, or in justice to them, their hearers or themselves. Since that, we learn that the same objections have been urged by Mlle. Nilsson, Miss Kellogg and Mrs. Bernard. This is certainly to be greatly regretted. If, after erecting at large expense, one of the finest and best halls in the country, the public are to be denied the pleasure of enjoying the celebrated performances of the greatest artists the world has ever produced, in our otherwise popular and comfortable Library Hall, and solely for the want of a little additional scenery, the thing is to be regretted very much. We are told that for one or two thousand dollars, the fullest and finest scenery can be furnished, with all the accompanying stage properties, and we certainly know that we are expressing the emphatic wish of our amusement goers that an effort be made at once to supply the deficiency. The general public imagine that this matter is in the hands of the "Young Men's Library Association," and the officers of that institution have been written and appealed to on the subject. We reiterate what has been said in these columns, that the latter association has nothing to do with the Library Hall building, any more than any other tenant has, as it was built, and is owned by another and separate corporation entirely, known as "The Library Hall Company." Mr. Brunot is the President of this latter company, and were he here, we think the above additions spoken of, would be made, and in his absence we trust that the directors will see the importance of giving the subject immediate attention. We are aware that it will cost some money, and that the company's resources are limited; but they are losing their revenues by not finishing the Hall, and furnishing it with necessary appendages. Whilst on this subject, we would again, and at the request of many of our citizens, call the attention of the Hall Company to the necessity of paving the alley in the rear of the building, and thus open up an additional outlet from the Hall. The stairway leading to it is there, but the alley is impassible for want of paving. This should be attended to, and now is the time to do it, before cold weather sets in, and renders it impossible Give us these improvements, and the revenues of the Hall Company will not only be largely increased, but the public will be gratified.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

The cable informs us that the Republican deputies, who are a large majority of the French Assembly, have held a caucus and announced their determination, by a vote of 190 against 5, to support Thiers for President of the Republic, and to prolong his term of office for the period of three years. They further decided upon the appointment of a Vice President, the naming of whom should be given to the President, whose duty should be to preside over the Council, or the National Assembly, thus modeling after our form of Government. We are told that all of the members spoke in praise of the administration of Thiers, and believe him the only person who will be able to hold the nation in a condition of peace and quiet. Gambetta, and all the leading opponents of the old dynasties of the Bourbons, and Bonapartists were present, taking an active part, and altogether the caucus was a very harmonious one. With this action of the Republicans, we may conclude that the new French Republic is a fixed fact. The men now at the head of their affairs are strong, but moderate, wise, but determined. It seems strange, after so much confusion, warfare, revolution and wild disorder, that a body, so eminently wise and prudent, could be elevated to power. But with their present action after a long and impartial trial of a system of government, which depended upon a million of bayonets to keep it in power, we are not at all surprised. They have not lived with their eyes closed; they have not been unmindful of the fact that their Empire drew all of its inspiration, and acquired all of its show of strength, from the deceptive glitter of royalty. The glamour might at any moment be removed, the bayonets in the twinkle of an eye could be turned against the throne, and all that would be left of the great French government would be a weak old man. A nation without the cohesive principles of respect and affection for its government and rulers, is a deception, and a tyrant. It brooks no mistakes, and will endure no reverses. It is hard hearted, as it is without love. It submits under compulsion, it cannot esteem and forgive. It listens to the harangue of every fanatic, and is always ready to turn its hand against its King. It is willing to blame the government for the poverty which is the offspring of its own indolence, and the pestilence which is born of its own filth. Such a tyrant is a people without love for their King.

We are not surprised then, at this latest action of the French Republicans. They have studied our progress and our strength under a Republican form of government. Without a standing army, they have seen a million of intelligent men, spring like magic at the call of their President. With no motive but love of country, and no hope of reward except the benignant smile of God, with an approving conscience, they have gone into battle, and fought like inspired heroes. Such a sight France, or the world never saw before, and the lesson taught, has not been in vain. A nation where every man is a sovereign, and where by the quiet action of the ballot, an incapable officer can be removed, where all the people are taught from the cradle to submit peacefully to the will of the majority, fairly expressed, in a legal way, is the bravest, truest, the most intelligent, the most just, the most practical and progressive that history has given us any example of. Perfect liberty of conscience prevails, perfect freedom to worship God according to conscientious convictions, submission to law and the constituted authorities are the all pervading thoughts, and loyalty to the flag and the Government follows as a necessary consequence. The French Assembly know this and are willing to adopt this correct theory of a righteous government. So long as the great principles of our Republican system prevail, France will grow and remain true. Let us hope that after so much war and unrest, a bright, prosperous future awaits her, and let us all hail the new Republic, and bid it Godspeed on its mission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS MULOCK'S WORKS. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The talented author of "John Halifax, Gentlemen," is so well known, wherever the English language is used, that any commendation of her works would be regarded as superfluous. Anything from her pen since the publication of her first writings, need only to be announced, and her admirers are satisfied. Recently this enterprising publishing house have commenced the republication of her works in cheap form, admirably adapted as a household edition, and nicely bound in green cloth. "The Ogilvies," "Head of the Family" and "Olive" are out, and the remainder of the series will quickly follow. Miss Mulock's first novel, "The Ogilvies," is skilfully planned, characters boldly drawn and natural, and like all her writings chaste and high toned. It is a fine opportunity for persons to get a uniform edition of her works for library purposes at very little cost.

BARNES' NOTES, on the Epistle to the Romans. By Rev. Albert Barnes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The wide spread popularity of this distinguished minister, as a commentator, shows that his notes meet the large expectations of biblical scholars. This edition has been revised and carefully corrected by Mr. Barnes, and is therefore the best. The plan of the work is practical and thoroughly evangelical and instructive. No better evidence could be given than its immense sale in different languages.

MOTHERLESS, or, A Parisan Family. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." For Girls in their Teens. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

This is a delightfully well told story, giving a picture of a Parisian family, such as young people will enjoy, and especially young girls. It reveals traits of character, too, that will afford rich lessons of instruction, and then the dashing style of the story will tend to interest the reader.

THE PILGRIM AND THE SHRINE; or, Passages from the Life and Correspondence of Herbert Ainslie, B. A., late a Student of the Church of England. Published by George P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

Few will question the ability of this work, although there may be sentiments in it which some cannot approve. It is a book, however of rare interest, and abounds with passages of great beauty, original, graphic. Its versatility is strikingly realized by the reader, which is likely to carry the reader along in a fascinating manner. It bears the impress of a cultivated and scholarly mind, whose opinions are as decided as novel, that and assume a species of sceptical boldness, which indicates a liberality of religious notions not strongly fettered by denominational restraints.

THE SISTERS OF ORLEANS: A Tale of Social Conflict. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.

The purport of this story may be readily gathered from the title, and shows characteristics of social life that will interest the reader. The conflict naturally growing out of certain great events, which have stirred our country from one end to the other, are here depicted in graphic language.

BEAUTY IS POWER. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

This book is seasonable, and will be relished by many for its interesting passages on "Love and Marriage." It is written in a flowing style, very much in keeping with the theme. Chapters will be found on proposing—on being refused—why men are refused—time for marrying, etc. It is a book rich and racy.

THE FARM ON THE MOUNTAIN—By the Rev. F. Arnold.

FAITHFUL IN LEAST. By Mrs. C. E. K. Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston.

Both of these volumes present lessons calculated to elevate young minds to see the beauty of right doing. Scenes are portrayed in the story of "The Farm on the Mountain," that cannot fail to impress the reader. "Faithful in least," will be an enjoyable book to young people. Both works are of that type of publications that may be safely put in the hands of young folks, without fears of receiving moral injury.

A SMALLER SCRIPTURE HISTORY. By William Smith, D. C. L., LL. D. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Rarely will be found so much valuable information in so small a volume. The work is divided in three parts: Old Testament History; connection of Old and New Testaments; New Testament History. A. D. 1—A. D. 70. It was especially prepared for the use of junior classes in schools, and for family use. It possesses rare excellence, as a Manual, and may be consulted by students of all kinds, in seeking Biblical information, and is worthy of the highest commendation.

OVER THE OCEAN; or, Sights and Scenes in Foreign Lands. By Curtiss Guild, Editor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Many will think by the title of this book that its accounts are gleanings from guide-books. But such is not the fact. The author has seen much that will be new, and with glowing language described them, which lends a charm to the narrative. Few could embody in one volume so much varied and useful travel notes. It may be safely consulted by those meditating a trip across the ocean. Take up the book at any point, and the reader will be fascinated with its racy pen sketches.

THE GAS ENGINEER'S GUIDE. Published by Alexander Moore, New York.

Practical information is embodied in this work, such as people ought to know, and without which they are liable at any time to be deceived. It is a capital book, and gives a knowledge of the proper management and economical use of gas, with a full description of gas-metres and directions for ascertaining the consumption by meter.

HESPERIA. By Cora L. V. Tappan. Stereotyped and printed by H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge.

It is evident the writer of this volume of poems possesses poetic talents of no ordinary type, and without attempting to analyze the singular and remarkable vein of thought which runs through the poems, the reader can readily discern the school of thinkers in harmony with her liberal views contained in some portions. Parts of the work are dedicated to Wendell Philips, Garrison, Walt Whitman, Lucretia Mott, and other writers of this school. Lovers of this style of thought will find much to interest them. It is elegantly printed, and yet not an expensive work.

INDICES, HISTORICAL AND RATIONAL, to a Revision of the Scriptures. By David Newport, a Member of the Society of Friends. Published by J. P. Lippincott, & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is dedicated to the Society of Friends, and embodies many of the peculiar views of that body on religious and moral questions. The author has extreme views upon some points which many will not feel inclined to endorse. The work, however, will serve useful purposes, on giving information of an important character bearing upon the Quaker body.

THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW, published at Chicago, has taken a great stride in the march of improvement. The August number now before us is a thing of beauty and elegance. Containing three handsome full page steel engravings, and a large number of exquisite vignettes, by Darley and other well known artists. The literary portion of the work is not inferior, and is by Edward E. Hall, Vaughn Darling, Edgar Fawcett and others. In every respect this Magazine is high toned and handsome.

THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

Let Our Board of Health be Prepared--Set Your Houses in Order--The Disease in East Prussia--Alarm in England.

[From the London Times, July 24.]

If we may credit the accounts we receive from every quarter, a terrible and subtle enemy is approaching our shores by an accustomed and well-marked track. For some time past cholera has been ravaging Persia, where famine has contributed to nourish the pestilence. It has crept slowly through the steppes of Southern Russia, until it has grasped Poland, and has made its appearance in a virulent form in the eastern provinces of Prussia. We are well acquainted with the history of all recorded epidemics of Asiatic cholera. They have never taken us unawares. They have always given us warning of their

DEATH-DEALING APPROACH,

and have allowed us ample time, if we chose, to set our house in order before their coming in tropical Asia, among a teeming population to whom sanitary precautions are unknown, cholera has a permanent home. A correspondent, recently returned from India, called attention a day or two ago in our columns to the state of things by which the disease is propagated in the East. In India there is no system of drainage, no purified water supply, except in the great cities. The germs of disease are never destroyed or removed; they are transferred by water or wind from one household to another, and allowed to fester freely in the filthy, close and darkened habitations of the natives. When an unhealthy season causes a particularly virulent outbreak of cholera in India, the epidemic rapidly crosses the Himalayas, spreads among the nomad tribes of Central Asia, whose primitive habits do not tend to check the pestilence; makes its way steadily along the shores of the Caspian into Southern Russia, is nurtured among the miserable peasant population of that region, and finally penetrates by way of Poland and Pomerania into the heart of Western and civilized Europe.

THIS FATAL DRAMA

has been repeated several times within the memory of the present generation. Four times we have seen the approach of cholera, by regular gradations, from the East; we have watched it coming upon us, and until we were actually wrestling with the epidemic, we took no measures to avert the threatened devastation. Yet we know what a horrible scourge it is. The outbreak of 1848 carried off 58,000 lives; the milder epidemic of 1854, 20,000; the latest visitation in 1865, was disastrously felt in all the pauperized quarters of the metropolis. Against such a danger as this it has been our practice to take no general precautions, although medical science, almost powerless to cope with the disease when it has once appeared, has demonstrated that its ravages can be absolutely averted, or, at all events, restricted within the narrowest limits by the most simple preventive measures. Cholera is an enemy which, once permitted to enter the citadel of life, *can be dislodged by no effort of the physician*; when the disease has stricken down even the youngest and most vigorous, there is only a faint hope left that the latest energies of nature may be powerful enough to resist the fatal state of collapse, and to initiate a healthy reaction. It is surely better not to challenge a contest so unequal as this. If cholera is a preventable disease, those who maintain the conditions which foster and propagate it are almost as culpable as those who resist the prevention of small pox by a general system of vaccination. We have suffered enough lately by the neglect of sanitary precautions before an epidemic has taken a permanent hold on the country. It can hardly be questioned that cholera is to be ranked among preventable diseases. We know thoroughly

THE MEANS OF ITS PROPOGATION,

and the most fatal of these is completely under public control. Before the principles of sanitary science were well understood it was a marvel that epidemics of cholera, in their progress from the East, followed the course of the great rivers. This observation, once a difficulty, has now been recognized as an additional proof of the theory, supported by other observed results, that the germs of cholera are mainly propogated by polluted water. The *excreta* from patients suffering from the epidemic are allowed to mingle with the common drainage, and thence to find their way to some river which further on its course furnishes the water supply to populous towns, and thus distributes the seeds of the disease. In other cases "cholera dust," dried *excreta* from infected persons, is carried by the wind into some well, pond or river. Cholera germs thus distributed are an organic poison, and by destruction they can as surely be prevented by proper methods of isolation and disinfection as the life of any person can be secured by the exclusion of any ordinary poison. In the East as we have said, the absence of personal cleanliness among the population and of public sanitary measures allows the poison to circulate freely, and to spread ruin over half a continent. In England we have made some slight attempts to control diseases by enforcing sanitary precautions. We have it in our power especially to check the spread of the cholera poison by a vigilant inspection of the drainage system and the water supply. But how little will what has been done hitherto avail us against the dangerous foe whose invasion we now see impending, if once the scourage sets foot on our shore.

POLITICAL.

THE St. Louis *Times* is opposed to a military man as a Democratic candidate for President, and opposed to General Hancock especially, as the "hangman of Mrs. Surratt."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* offers to pay $1,000 for a copy of any speech in which Ex Senator Hendricks during the war took decided ground in favor of the suppression of the rebellion.

Miss Abbie Gifford, of Marshall county, Iowa, who failed by a few votes in getting the Republican nomination for School Superintendent, has been nominated by the Democrats, Miss Gifford declines the nomination, saying she will not accept a nomination from one party after being a candidate before the convention of another.

JUDGE REYNOLDS, of Georgia, in a letter to Alexander H. Stephens, says that he is at a loss to conceive how any Southern man can sustain his political integrity and consistency, and advocate the "new departure" doctrine, and that, for himself, he cannot conceive of a more humiliating, degraded, fallen condition of an honorable, high-toned people, &c.

BRICK POMEROY speaks thus of the Tammany ring. "This infamous clique has been a dead weight in the party ever since the war. Its loathsome associations its intrigues and treachery defeated us in 1868, when it gave us a bad odor throughout the campaign, stuffed the party with a put up ring candidate, and betrayed us and sold us out on the eve of success by treacherously abandoning the ticket. The ring made $17,000,000 by this operation, as one of the ring candidates, now elected to Congress, himself admits and sets forth. (See leading editorial in Roosevelt's New York *Citizen* for August, 1870.) Unless we resolve to throw off the incubus of this piratical and treacherous crew; unless we sternly resolve to politically "cut" the ring and every scoundrel who follows its leadership, we shall be defeated, and we ought to be defeated. No party with such a mass of corruption deserves to succeed anywhere but in hell."

The Philippine Volcano.

Under this heading the *Hallische Zeitung* publishes a letter from Gustav Wallis, under date of Manila, the 24th of May, from which the following is an extract: "What has been looked forward to for a long time with anxious forebodings, and outbursts of a volcano, has at last occurred in a sad and unexpected manner. The island of Camiguin was the scene of this frightful event. For some months back the inhabitants of this island, as well as Bojot and Cobri, had been alarmed by repeated shocks of earthquake, and with an increasing anxiety they watched a catastrophe which would put an end to the general alarm. Camiguin had been gradually deserted by most of its inhabitants, although the fugitives found their position in the neighboring islands little less perilous, every district having been more or less affected by the heaving of the ground. At last on the 1st of May, about five o'clock in the evening, a rumbling like thunder was neard from a mountain near the village of Catarmin, interrupted by a few violent shocks.

In the list of American cities graded according to population, Pittsburgh is set down as the *sixteenth* in size, when, as a matter of fact, it is the tenth, and stands ahead of San Francisco; and, instead of being next after Cleveland, it really is next after New Orleans. What is called Pittsburgh in the census tables is merely that portion of the city lying in the forks of the Ohio and west of the bluffs. It bears very much the same relation to Pittsburgh that the Southern Division does to Chicago. On the north side of the Allegheny river there resides 58,180 Pittsburghers, in addition to the 86,076 that reside on the south side of it. And then, across the Monongahela river there are 10,000 more Pittsburghers; and along the Allegheny, west of the bluffs, there are 10,000 more inhabitants. The actual population of Pittsburgh is not less than 160,000, were the parts consolidated.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FRESH WATERS----MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountains, just received invoices of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress waters of Saratoga, the magnetic waters of St. Louis, Michigan, and the Blue Lick waters of Kentucky, all fresh from their native fountain, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as intestinal derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to BURNS' for these health-giving waters.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative princ ple. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is enquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

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☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

REFERENCES:

JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.

URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.

And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.

Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.

Office and Warehouse:

Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

☞ Send for Price List. my13:s36

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have Opened a Complete Line of

Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.

ALL THE NEW STYLES

Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE

"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"

Elegant shades, reduced to

$2.00 Per Pair.

A FULL LINE OF

Foreign and Domestic Hosiery

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE

AT

WILLIAM

—

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Palm Leaf,
Willow, Chinese,
Fancy Wood, Linen,
And Silk Fans,
From 5 cents up.

At 6¼c., Children's Fancy Hose
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Calico and Chintz Shirts.
Gents' Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturer's prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets, selling at bargain prices.
White Goods, Trimmings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

ALL AT THE LOWES

Wholesale a

WILLIAM

165, 167 and 169 Fede

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES'

Muslin & Cambric Undergarments

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED,

A Lot of Ladies' New Style

HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.

THE

Estelle and Rainbow Scarf

OR SHOULDER WRAPS,

For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,

VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.

NOW OPEN.

A FULL LINE OF

MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,

In all the new shade mixtures.

German and American Zephyr

All new plain shade mixtures.

WHITE & COLORED JAVA

And Other Makes of Canvas

FOR ZEPHYR WORK.

All at Low Prices,

197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

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DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,

J. G. STEPHENSON.

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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,

OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

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IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, set BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS

AT

SEMPLE'S.

AT 25 CENTS.

1 Case Dark Gray Poplins,

Slightly Imperfect—a Great Bargain.

At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, a bargain.
At 18¾c., Striped Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, good for the price
At 13c., 27 inch. wide Linen Toweling, a special bargain.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Towelings, Table Napkins,
Turkey Red Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
Shirting and Furniture Checks, Tickings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Cotton Batting for Comforts and Quilts,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear,
Rob Roy and Eastern Country Flannels,

ALL AT OLD PRICES.

Foreign and Domestic Dress Ginghams,
A new stock of all Wool Poplin Plaids.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Alpacas, &c.,

T POSSIBLE PRICES,

nd Retail, at

SEMPLE'S,

ral Street, Allegheny.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the fifth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRET

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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GEORGE B. HILL,
DEALER IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.
(SECOND FLOOR.)
$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
my2:r45

James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, August 5, 1871.

Gold dull at 112¾@112¾ and lower prices are predicted. Loans 1, 2 and 3 per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $160,000,000. Exports to-day about $2,000,000 for the week $565,675. Government and strong and a fraction higher, with moderate business. Stocks strong with an upward tendency. The bulls are anticipating much higher prices on large crops, easy money and increased receipts. The New York Central, Hudson, Scrip, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash and Union Pacific were the strongest with good buyers. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold as low as 71.

The Bank statement is unfavorable and shows a decrease in reserve; but then such a large surplus of money offering, that the statement had little effect on the market. The following are the changes: Loans, increase $717,976; specie, decrease, $469,286; circulation, decrease, $121,562; deposits, decrease $4,625,577; legal tenders, decrease $70,987.

Money abundant at 2 and 3 per cent. There is said to have been thirty millions carried over which could not be loaned. In State bonds Tennessees, new South Carolina and old North Carolina have been strong and active; others dull.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Government securities—Coupons 1881, 116¾; 5-20's '62, 114¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 114¾; new do. 112¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 113¾; 10-40's, 113¾; currency 6's, 114.

State Bonds—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 74¾; new, 74¾; Virginia new, 72; old, 64¾; North Carolina old, 43¾; new, 25.

Miscellaneous—Cumberland, Union Telegraph, 56¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 5; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 44¾; American Merchants' Union, 54¾; United States, 55; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred 37; Harlem, 127; do preferred, none; Reading, 91¾; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Illinois Central, 85½; Wabash, 83¾; do preferred, Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, none; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 124¾; do preferred, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. & C., 86; Burlington and Quincy, 135; Lake Shore, 101¾; Northwestern, 82; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 98¾; Union, 87¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	114¾

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, says: "A ridiculous story got afloat on the streets this morning, to the effect that from two millions to two millions and five hundred thousand bushels had been called up as margins on grain trades yesterday, and this amount had been deposited by the Board of Trade Clearing House with the Board of Trade. We have the very best reasons for believing that the total amount called up and deposited as margins yesterday did not exceed $300,000, which was the amount mentioned in this column. The two-million-five-hundred-thousand-dollar story was the product of excited imaginations.

—Those who think the oil wells of Pennsylvania have played out, may be surprised to learn that the production of petroleum in this country is steadily on the increase. In 1860, we exported but one and a half million gallons; in 1868 it had reached ninety-nine millions, and last year it was two hundred and forty-one millions. The increase in the flow of oil in Pennsylvania, since 1867, has been nearly 50 per cent.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for the better grades, but prime to choice cannot be quoted above 16@18.

BROOM CORN—Small sales at 5@7.

BEANS—Seas n over. Stock almost exhausted, and the demand is very light.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 26@28.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 90@95 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CEDAR LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and prices are lower; we now quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 23@25¾.

COOPERAGE—Tubs and pails dull and prices are lower; we now quote at 85@90 cts.

CREESE—Is w ak, and we reduce our quotations one half a cent. Prime Ohio Goshen, at 10@10¾; Factory, 9@9¾; Dairy, 8@9.

EGGS—The receipts are on the increase and with no improvement in the demand, the market is very dull and prices are lower; strictly fresh, 13@14; old stock to sell at any price, and the offerings of this character continue large.

FRUITS—The arrivals of apples continue liberal and increasing, and prices are weak and barely maintained; we can report sales at $2 74 per bbl for fair to choice. There is a falling off in the receipts of Peaches, and, as has been the case for some days, the great proportion of them, are in bad condition; may be quoted at from 50 cts to $1.50 per box. Plums, in steady demand and prices are still maintained, $3.50@4 for "damsels" and $4.50@5 for Orleans. Blackberries, in good condition, are selling at $15@20 per bucket. There is little or no inquiry for any kind of foreign fruits.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull, but prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote old stock at $6.50@5.75 for choice oaks: flour; and $6.75@7 for good to choice red winter. Sale of 100 bbls red winter made from old and new wheat mixed, 16.60. Rye flour, in a retail way, $5.50.

GRAIN—We can report sales of several cars of prime new red wheat at $1.20, and, for the time being, this seems to be regarded as the selling quotation; old red is very scarce and may be quoted at $1.22@1.28; $1.30 bid for new white. Oats continue unsettled, and prices are very irregular; new may be quoted at 43@45 buying, and 49@55 selling. It is very difficult to quote old oats; they are still supposed to be worth 4.75 cts per bushel more than new crop, but this difference in price will not be maintained very long. Corn is coming in more freely, though the supply is not large; mixed shelled, in bulk, is still quoted at 66@67 and No. 2 yellow shelled at 68@70. No. 2 Chicago Rye is offering at 72@73, w thout finding buyers, while prime Penna. and Ohio will bring 75@76; we are informed that there is a marked difference in the quality, hence the difference in prices. There is nothing doing in Barley, and we are still unable to give quotations

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and presents no new or particular feature worthy of special notice. Following are the ruling quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15@16.

Syrups and Sugar Drips—White Honey, 50; Harmonyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

Molasses—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 65; good, 60.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HEMP—Is scarce but the demand is light and prices unchanged, $165 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 26@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Good to prime baled is reported steady at $24@26 by the car load. The receipts have been comparatively light during the past week.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged; Bran, 21@22 per ton, and Middlings, $23@25.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged, $3.0@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 72@73 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 60@70 for old.

POTATOES—Still quoted at $2.00@2.50 per bbl, and, while the stock in hands of commission houses is pretty well reduced, the supply is never-theless fully up to the demand.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product is again weak, under the influence of the advices from the west, and the tendency continues downward. Plain Shoulders, 7; sugar cured, 10¼@10¾; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c. Breakfast Bacon, 13¾@14; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Dried Beef, 14@15. Lard, 10¾ in tes; 10¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $14.50.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is some inquiry for Timothy Seed, but as yet we have heard of no sales; it is offered at 4¾—quoted at $4.75@5.00, for small lots. Clover seed is very quiet and may be quoted nominally at $6.50@7.00. Flaxseed quotable at $1.80@1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $12 to $22 per 100, according to quality and size.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	362 cars.	422 cars.
Hogs	140 "	151 "
Sheep	110 "	100 "
Horses	22 "	28 "
Mules	3 "	3 "
Total	577 "	714 "

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen, were considerably below those of last week, showing a falling off 132 cars; however, the supply was equal to the demand, and until towards the close of the week, when it became apparent that the offerings would be light, the market was without any essential improvement. Yesterday and to-day, there was a firmer feeling and the demand was better, though there was no change to note in prices, and as there are but few, if any, left over unsold, the prospects for next week are more encouraging. The report of Wednesday, the average quality was considerably below what it has been for several weeks past, and this being the case, the finer grades sold more readily than they would otherwise have done. Prime extra 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 5¼@5¾; fair to good at 4½@5; as will be seen, there were but few sales this week above 5¾, and not many even at that.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Taylor to Bensing	20	19,500	4 65
" Swigart	16	14,570	3 50
McClain to Swigart	8	8,480	4 00
" " Klemans & Ault	2	2,370	4 50
Finkbone to K & Ault	54	69, 00	5 12
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Kennedy to Knox	20	18,700	4 50
Enoch to McArdle	19	19,220	4 87
Hill to McArdle & Maynes	73	7,540	4 75
Kettering to Groff	60	34,220	3 60
Smith, Watson & Briggs:			
Kibler to Miller	17	18,850	4 70
Wagner to Klemans & Ault	18	19,560	4 75
Richards to Haddon	18	21,340	5 12
Paxton to Lensing	17	20,550	5 00
" " Smith	17	20,230	5 00
" "	9	12,000	5 25
Nickey to Duffy	18	22,730	5 1
Hoyles & M to K & Ault	4	14,740	4 00
"	1	1,200	4 00
Sadler, Haven & Co., sold for:			
Shockency to "	37	21,670	4 75
" Dillier	24	19,740	3 95

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Haddon to Lawshe	17	19,500	5 50
Ault & Meyers to Duffy	2	2, 00	4 00
Bender & S to McClain	18	20,870	5 40
Vannata to Duffy	16	19,820	5 00
Johnston to Duff	13	17,280	5 2
Shank Klemans & Ault	21	19,000	5 00
Kidd to K & Ault	16	2,230	5 00
Campbell to Miller	28	30,350	5 75
Rawlings to Hoffman	31	41,770	5 80
Bender & S to Buckwalter	25	21,840	5 30
Bender & S to Duffy	2	2, 00	4 00
Lee to Maynes	30	38,270	5 25
Marvin to Evans	33	37,670	4 50
Banks to Maynes	32	41,440	5 25

SHEEP.

The sheep market presents but little that is really new or important to operators generally, both buyers and sellers, did considerable growling this week, and, as it seem to us, they had some cause for complaint. Eastern buyers complained that prices were en irely too high here for the Eastern markets, while the farmers complained, on the other hand, that they were too low, as compared with the west. Farmers and drovers, it is said, are no different about selling; pasture is good, which, together with the advance in wool, has caused them to hold their sheep, and, as a consequence, they refuse to make concessions, and for the time being the market is dull and inactive; if the drovers can't stand their prices, they are at liberty to let them alone. Prime to extra 100 to 110 pound sheep are fairly quoted at 5@5¾, and good 80 to 90 lb averages at 4¾@5.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Carnes to Bailey	216	16,930	4 40
Nickers to Eriesman	193	15,980	4 35
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Boggs to Latta	225	17,710	4 70
McClain to Eriesman	60	4,800	4 25
Brown to Dettrick	179	15,38	4 25
Henwood to Taylor	215	18,120	4 50
Head & G to Pearce	223	17,850	4 50
Swank to Latta	93	2,94	4 62
Watrous to Eriesman	126	10,450	4 75
Butler to Miller	100	8,000	4 50
Wasser to Alcorn	475	35,300	4 35
Williams to Lloyd	181	14,660	4 35
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Enoch to Latta	250	16,490	5 50
Dillon to Lloyd	180	11,820	5 37
Johnston Bryant	250	16,260	4 45
Roberts to Taylor	95	9,280	4 9
" " Bryant—lambs	24	3,220	4 50

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues slow, and, as a general thing, quiet for sellers. There has been nothing about the unusual number of buyers in attendance, but, under the influence of the advices from the west, to-day's test, together with the extreme heat, trade has been slow, and prices, as compared with last week's market, are now quote at 4.60@4.80. Receipts, 140 cars against 151 cars the week preceding.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Thompson to Gillett	24	5,690	4 65
Budd to Ault	26	6,790	4 60
Budd to Gillett	30	6,340	4 60
Holmes, L. & Co sold for:			
Dougherty to Voetter	97	24,070	4 65
Holmes to Voetter	99	20,740	4 55
Beacon to Voetter	91	21,790	4 65
Stimpf to Voetter	104	21,920	4 40
" " Voetter	251	67,770	4 80
" "	71	18,110	4 25
Harrison to Stimpf	46	9,420	4 60
Humes & Bro to Voetter	93	20,930	4 80
Humes & Bro to Morra	93	19,390	4 60
Humes to Taylor	109	22,730	4 90
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Ritchie to Ihnoff	1	6,880	4 20
" Hoveler	67	15,840	4 55
Middleton to Imnoff	51	12,240	4 60
" "	41	9,150	4 40
Lowrey to Imhoff	85	22,570	4 60
Gorden to Imhoff	94	21,920	4 60
" Meyerthaler	81	22,460	4 80
Epperly to E D Smith	103	21,680	4 65
Hadlewood to Dunlap, sold for:			
Downing to Voetter & B	97	21,780	4 70
Mallory to Reyenthaler	81	23,110	4 80
" "	81	21,990	4 80
" "	78	2,700	4 50
Fairall to Gillett	29	5,950	4 60
" "	2	880	4 00
Keyes to McBride	76	17,710	4 40

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY August 5, 1871.

The oil market continues dull and steadily declining. There appears to be little, if any, demand for either crude or refined, and, from present indications, an improvement in the market cannot be expected very soon. The scarcity of vessel capacity, and the high price of freights, coupled with the large stock of the fluid here and abroad, are among the causes to which depression in the market at present.

Receipts crude this week, 28,342; last week, 31,675; Jan. 1st to date, 1,666,815; same time last year, 666,815. Exports refined this week, 26 470; last week, 24,550; January 1st to date, 3,915,240; same time last year, 982,514. Sales this week, 17,000 bbls crude; 500 bbls refined; last week, 7,000 bbls crude 18,500 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

The only thing we have to report is 1,000 bbls Parker, immediate shipment, at $4.62½. Spot quoted at 12c.

REFINED.

Weak and dull, and no transactions. The following are the quotations:

Spot, 2 ¼@24¼
August B. O., 24¼.
September, 24¼.
October, 25.
October, November and December, 25.

CURRENT OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Stirling Oil Works 456, account J B Barbour; same 314, account W Stewart; Union O W 44, account J B Barbour; Sharp O W 98, account L Hepler. Star O W 462 account Thos. King; Terentum O W 160, account P Hutchinson; Keystone O W 160, account J Bushnell; Cosmos O W 755, account H McKelvy; Keir's O W 74, account Duncan & Young; Vista O W 1,016, account H McKelvy; Standard O W 548, account T Hackett: Keir's O W 308, account Ha es & Goldsboro; Standard O W 234, account W Stewart; Commercial O W 225, account J B Barbour; Keystone O W 480, account Vandergrift & F; Brilliant O W 80, account Duff. Total.....6,383.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co. 50 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 158 bbls refined to Logan & Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 213 bbls refined oil. to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Lyon & Co., 45) bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 287 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 418 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co., 214 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 500 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Waring, Philadelphia.

Moutzheimer, K & Co 500 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,886 bbls.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Market steady and firm, without much animation except in some special articles such as shawls, Delaines, Hoops, &c., which at present prices has been considered low. The new Wide bleached muslins have advanced to 19c; What Cheer 18c; Sea Island 13c; Hill 7-8c; do 14c; Wamsutta 9 4; Brown Sheetings 10-4c; 8 10-4; do 9¾c. Best makes of heavy brown Sheetings such as Stark A, Amoskeag A, Appleton A, and Atlantic A, in steady request (13@13½c; White Indian head held at 15c. Prints of desirable makes and dark work more saleable, at 11½c. Pacific Mills and Cochico, having fixed their prices at the above figures it is hardly possible that prices will go higher, yet all companies are holding goods at the same rate by giving discounts. Some of the jobbers say will not sell over 30 to print; being in fugitive colors and taking cloths at the highest figure, 7½c, it will be seen they make money, notwithstanding the high cost of grey cloths, a great portion of which are made by many printers themselves. Mous delaines of desirable makes are taken with more freedom. Repps, especially Pacific Mills, are having good sale at 25c, while the Hamilton and Manchester companies have put their price to 20½c. The raw materials of which these are made are exceedingly scarce and high, and nothing in body like them can be imported under the present tariff at anything near cost.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 5.—Consols 93¾. Bonds dull: 5-20s, '62, 99¾; do '65, 92¾; '67, 92. 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton quiet, with middling upland at 8¾@9d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 47s.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer; $1.02@1.02¾ for cash, and 99¾ for August; this afternoon it is steady at $1.02 cash, and 99¾c for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened fairly active and firm, and closed easier at 43¾@43¾c; August and cash this afternoon is unchanged.

OATS—No is steady and firmer at 30¾@31¼c.

RYE—No 2 active and firmer, closing at 66c.

BARLEY—No 2 unsettled at 67@70c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 90c.

MESS PORK—More active; $12.75@13.00 for September, and $12.12½c for August.

HOGS—Active; $4.00@4.50. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 4,000.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling upland 19¾c. Flour favors buyers; superfine western and State $4.30@5.10; common to good extra $5.20@5.55; round to choice $5.60@6.10; western extra $6.20@6.75; Ohio extras $5.30@6.25; St. Louis $5.50 @9.00. Rye flour easier at $5.00@5.25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky nominal at 90c. Wheat active and advanced for spring; spring No. 2 $1.30@1.31; winter red western No. 2 $1.35; red and amber $1.35@1.40; amber Michigan $1.40. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; inferior to common western mixed 64¾c; good to choice 65c. Oats active and firm; western 54@56c; Ohio 63 @64c. Leather firm at 25@29c; Orinoco 34@42 27¾c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 61@62c; unwashed 43@45c; pulled 60@66c, and tubbed 72¾c. Hay unchanged. Hops active and very firm, with State at 18@19c; western 16@18c. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Porto Rico and old Cuba 10@11¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8@9c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24¾c. Pork dull but unchanged; mess new $13.50; prime pork $11@11.25; prime mess new $13@13.50; August to January $13.50; small lots of September $13.60. Beef dull; mess $8@12; extras $13@15; hams $18; prime mess and India $20@25. Cut meats dull; hams 12@14c; shoulders 8¾@9c; middles firmer and unchanged prices. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¾@10¼c; kettle dried 10¾c. Butter quiet; western 18@20c. Cheese 7@10¾c.

Metals—Copper: ingot firmer; lake 22¾@22¾c. Iron; Scotch pig quiet at $31.50@33c; do United States $30@36; bar firm at $76@77½; Russia sheet active at 12¾c gold. Nails steady; cut $6.55; clinch cast at $6.25; horse shoe 18@18c.

LATER—Flour dull and unchanged at $5.30@5.75 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer; spring No 2 Chicago at $1.27@1.32. Rye nominal at 75@77c for two-rowed State. Corn firm; western 55@56c; Ohio 63@66c. Corn unchanged. Pork steady. Lard heavy; August 10c. Eggs heavy at 12@13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 19¾c. A bale of new cotton was received here by Samuel Davis & Co., and was sold at auction on 'Change to-day at 33c per pound; it was bought by Taylor & Bro., Dallas, Cotton County, Texas. Flour firm at $5.30@6.50. Wheat $1.10@1.12. Corn firm at 51@52c. Rye firm at 65@67c. Oats firm at 39@40c. Barley quiet at 80@90c. Groceries unchanged. Lin-seed, Prime $2 cash per bbl; held firm at 88c. Lard oil drooping at 92@95c. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter firm at 18@22c. Whisky dull and unchanged, fixed at 90c. Pork dull and nominal; sales, prime steam brands dull and nominal at $12.25@12.50; cheese dull and unchanged, factory 9@9¾

HOME NEWS.

Unemployed laborers can get steady work and good wages, digging coal at Brown & Cochran's mines, Connellsville Railroad.

Laborers Wanted.—It will be seen by local notices elsewhere that large numbers of laborers are offered liberal pay in the Connellsville coal diggings, at from two to three dollars per day and free passage hence to the mines on the Connellsville Railroad. Hundreds of idle men about the city are thus offered remunerative and steady employment. Any one who ever handled a shovel or pick will find employment at once to the number of 500,000 more.

Death of a Pressman.—We announce with regret the death of Mr. John Neteier, which occurred last evening at his late residence on Sixth avenue. The deceased was for many years connected with the GAZETTE office as pressman. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, and had many friends, none of whom will more sincerely regret his demise than those who knew him best—his old printing office associates. Mr. Neteier was about thirty-seven years of age. He leaves a widow and three little children.

Amusements.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM—In addition to the usual display of the many novelties and curiosities at this Museum this week, will be noticed the appearance of Col. R. Goshan, the largest man in the world, eight feet high, weighs over six hundred pounds. Don't fail to see this wonderful specimen of humanity. Prices of admission remain the same as usual.

Sad Case of Drowning.

It is with sincere sorrow that we record the sad death of Charles J. Zweidenger, son of Mr. J. Zweidinger, the well known music dealer on Smithfield street, who was drowned in the Monongahela river Saturday afternoon. The deceased was bathing in the river near the Six mile dam, and getting beyond his depth he was drowned before assistance could reach him. He was aged about eleven years, and was bright, intelligent, and genial lad who was greatly beloved not only by his family but a large number of friends. The body of the unfortunate lad was recovered and an inquest was held. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Abandoned.

Mrs. Martha Murtle appeared before Alderman McMasters last Saturday, and complained that her husband, Patrick Murtle, had abandoned her. She alleged that "once upon a time," in the county Donegal, Ireland, the said Patrick wooed, won and wedded her. Her parents were opposed to the match and punished their daughter's disobedience by withholding from her their smiles and assistance when she came to America, and in the capacity of a domestic, she saved money enough to bring Patrick over. According to her further allegations, she made a bad speculation when she paid his way over, for it seems that he has neither energy nor industry, and does not give any toward supporting the family. Such is the brief story of Mrs. Murtle. Perhaps Pat will have a different version of the affair, which he will state when officer Biondin brings him up from Swickley.

Larceny of a Watch.

Prof. W. H. Wakeham, of Allegheny, was in his school room, over the Allegheny Savings Bank, about four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. He was about ready to start home when he took occasion to go to the wash room, and was busy doing so, laid his watch, which is a very fine one, down on his desk. At the time a negro man named Charles Stinson was in the room. Stinson is employed in Mr. Wakeham's school. About the school room, and he, believing him perfectly trustworthy, did not think that he was tempting temptation so fairly before him. However, on the Professor's return for his timepiece, he found that the only it but Stinson had disappeared. He then went before Mayor Callow and stated the circumstances, and made an information charging Stinson with larceny. His Honor issued a warrant and on yesterday the accused was arrested, but as yet the watch has not been found. This afternoon a hearing will be had in the case.

A Pittsburgher Swindled.

The following we clip from the New York *Tribune*:

John Godfrey, a Scotchman, came from Pittsburgh, last June, with the intention of sailing from this port to his native land. While boarding for a few days at a house kept by Charles Hanahan, in Watts street, he was taken to the broker's office of John McCarron, to exchange his United States currency for English coin. Godfrey gave the broker $466, and received in return a bag, which he was told held sovereigns equal in value to the American currency. He sailed for Scotland, and, on opening the bags in Glasgow, found 26 sovereigns and a few small silver coins, worth $181. He immediately returned to this country, and going to the office of the broker, reproached him for his dishonesty. McCarron told him that he would not return him the entire amount of money, but would make him a present of $50 if he would leave the city. He accepted the money, and told Captain Thomas, of the thirty-sixth precinct, how he had been swindled. McCarron reluctantly returned the money yesterday, and was discharged from custody.

McKee's Rocks.

The members of the Pittsburgh Barge Club are out every evening, practising and getting into trim, preparatory to their long pull from Chatauqua Lake to Pittsburgh, over sundry creeks and the Allegheny river. On Saturday evening they paid a visit to the quiet suburban home of James McGunnigle, Esq., Republican candidate for Commissioner, and received a warm and hospitable welcome. The music, vocal and instrumental, furnished by some of the members, was fair, considering the disadvantages they were under, as watches labored under. The watermelons grown in the rich valley of Chartiers are very fine, and on this occasion were in their glory, but by the young gormandizers, one of whom was sufficiently versed in such matters as to be able to draw fine distinctions between the melons grown here and the melons grown in Jersey. He pronounced the fact in glowing terms, that "these melons of our worthy host were far and away superior to those common affairs raised in Jersey," and grew quite enthusiastic on the subject. The other members all agreed with him, but by the way forward had a good laugh at their own and his exzense, when Mac, in his waggish way, quietly whispered that "the melons were grown une Jerseys." "The scene that ensued" was not melon-choly—not much. A little more music, the farewells, and the rapid flight of the spruces took their departure, after voting a thou-and thaeks to their genial, and generous host, declaring that he was superior to those common affairs raised in Jersey, and grew quite enthusiastic on the subject. The other members all agreed with him, but by the way forward had a good laugh at their own and his exzense, when Mac, in his waggish way, quietly whispered that "the melons were grown une Jerseys." "The scene that ensued" was not melon-choly—not much. A little more music, the farewells, and the rapid flight of the spruces took their departure, after voting a thou-and thaeks to their genial, and generous host, declaring that he was superior to those common affairs raised in Jersey,"